

August 16 1977

in pence

THE TIMES

President Carter: the honeymoon goes on, page 9

Birmingham riot at by-election meeting

Police officers were injured last night fighting with hundreds of left-wing youths outside a school in Birmingham. John Tyndall, chairman of the National Front, addressed a by-election meeting. 300 besieged a police station and back with truncheons.

Police hurt in mob at Front rally

Police officers were injured last night in a riot during a demonstration in Birmingham. The National Front, led by John Tyndall, gathered outside a school. A crowd of about 300 people besieged a police station and fought with truncheons.

The National Front meeting started late and under heavy police guard with about 120 people. While it continued, between 300 and 500 demonstrators marched in columns round the streets on each side of the school. There were periodic scuffles and missiles were hurled at the police. Officers crouched behind riot shields. A search squad occasionally ran into the chanting ranks and made arrests.

London police chief accuses extremists

Metropolitan Commissioner Sir John Stevens has accused extremists of using violence to achieve their aims. He said that the use of force is a deliberate provocation. On Saturday there was violence in the streets of London. The police used force to clear the streets. The demonstrators used violence against the police. The police used force to clear the streets. The demonstrators used violence against the police.

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inked Retail sales at best level for months. For the first time in many months the volume of retail trade seems to have picked up, with government figures showing an estimated 3 per cent increase in July. The figures partly reflect higher spending which had been deferred. Page 13

Hotel strike clash. At most hotels on Spain's Costa del Sol service was back to normal, but the situation remained confused. Opponents of the resumption of work broke up a meeting at which the staff were to vote on a 24-hour month pay rise. Page 3

Ryder Cup team. The Ryder Cup selectors, preferring youth to experience, have picked Mark James, aged 23, and Kenneth Brown, 20, in the team of 12 to play the United States in September. Page 7



Ashes return: The England cricketers celebrated with champagne yesterday after defeating Australia in the fourth Test by an innings and 85 runs. For Mike Brearley (seen at left with Bob Willis, Tony Greig and Alan Knott) victory was a personal triumph in his first year as captain. England now have an unbeatable 3-0 lead in the Ashes series with one Test to play. It is the first time since 1886 that they have won three Tests in a row. England Report, page 6; Leading article, page 11

Associates of Indian ex-Premier arrested

From Kuldip Nayyar, Delhi, Aug. 15

The Central Bureau of Investigation today arrested 10 people who worked for Mrs Indira Gandhi, the former Prime Minister, accusing them of acquiring "vast resources including financial interests abroad". Among those arrested are Mr P. C. Sethi, who was the Congress Party's treasurer during the recent elections; Mr Yashpal Kapur, who resigned as private secretary to Mrs Gandhi; and Mr R. K. Dhawan, another private secretary to Mrs Gandhi and a close associate of her son, Mr Sanjay Gandhi.

The brother of Mr R. K. Dhawan, Mr K. L. Dhawan, who formerly worked in the President's secretariat, his father, Mr M. R. Dhawan, and a relation, named as Captain Vastu-deva, have also been arrested. The others arrested are Mr N. K. Singh, a former special assistant to the Commerce Minister, Mr L. N. Mishra, who was murdered in January 1975, and three businessmen, Mr K. L. Shroff, Mr K. L. Bhada and Mr Sudhir Sarin. The arrests follow police searches of several business and residential premises in Delhi and Patna.

Some of the accused were officially said to have floated bogus companies to siphon off ill-gotten money. All the accused will appear in court in Delhi tomorrow. P. C. Sethi, who was ill at the time of his arrest, has already been released on bail on medical grounds. For the first time since independence a Prime Minister Continued on page 4, col 4

Massive heroin cache reported in Laos

From Peter Haselhorst, Bangkok, Aug. 16

The existence of an immense stockpile of the deadly drug heroin, enough to overwhelm the world's narcotics control system, has been discovered in a Laotian Army base near the Thai border, a Western narcotics agent told The Times today.

The high-grade heroin, believed to be the latest single cache of drugs in the opium-poppies fields of the Golden Triangle, where Burma, Laos and Thailand meet, was detected next to a chemical laboratory by Thai agents early this month, according to an informant, who said the stockpile comprised several tonnes.

He said that Thai narcotics agents believe that the Laotian Army may try to flood Western drug markets with the stockpile to raise money for arms for Thai communists. Two tons of this heroin—the purest form of refined opium—would fetch the equivalent of about \$970m on New York street prices after being adulterated for sale. Corroborating the narcotics agent's claim, Thai police said today that the stockpile is in an army camp in southern Laos near the Thai border town of Nong Khai. If a large shipment of the Laotian heroin does find its way out of Thailand, it will virtually frustrate recent attempts by the Thai Narcotics Suppression Centre to stamp out drug trafficking in the Golden Triangle.

"If it is brought across the border, as channelled to the West through the normal syndicates in Thailand, we might be able to stop the shipments. If other marketing methods are used I do not know what will happen. There is enough know a lot," 53 per cent said they were relatively well informed about Hitler, 35 per cent about him, and 4 per cent said they knew next to nothing. But comments in 3,042 essays on "What I heard about Adolf Hitler" sent to Herr Bossmann do not reflect the same result. "One day, he came to a Munich pub where a Communist Party was meeting; it only had three members. Out of this party he later on made the National Socialists."

Many, perhaps with an eye to writing a very short essay, said they never knew when Hitler is discussed and do not intend to listen when taught about him in schools. Some declared him to have been the leader of the Thirty Years War (1618-1648); others allotted to him leadership in the first, second and third world wars.

Motor industry is hit again with spread of component strikes

By Clifford Webb

Two new strikes at key component manufacturers are adding to the motor industry's already serious problems resulting from the six weeks' strike at 14 Lucas factories in the Midlands.

About 750 workers employed at the Burman works at King's Norton, Birmingham and Tipton, Staffordshire, have walked out in protest at the rejection of a pay claim which the company claims is inadmissible under the 13-month rule. A further 600 have been laid off, stopping production of steering gear for cars. Burman is one of the industry's biggest suppliers of this item. Shop stewards representing the strikers claim that their last agreement expired on July 1; but they accepted a company request to defer negotiation on a new pay deal until August 1, when the new TUC "understanding" with the Government would give management more flexibility in meeting the men's demands.

However, when they returned from holiday last Monday they were told that statements by government ministers had since ruled out any such deferment. The second strike has closed the factory of Smith Industries at Ystradgynlais, south Wales. Smiths is the largest producer of dashboard instruments. The 1,000-strong labour force has stopped work in support of a claim for equal pay for four women paint spray operators. Nearly 80,000 Ford and Vauxhall employees returned to work yesterday after their three weeks' holiday shutdown. Last night, both companies reported that they were maintaining daily checks on component supplies and were unable to indicate when shortages would lead to closures and lay-offs.

A Ford spokesman said: "The supply situation is not yet desperate. We shall try to keep the assembly lines going by producing cars without Lucas parts and adding them at a later date. In the past this has meant that we have used what starter motors we have left to move cars from the factory to holding areas and then removed the starters to repeat the process."

The missing parts can be fitted when normal supplies resume. This can either be carried out at the factory or by dealers depending on the complexity of the work involved. Vauxhall reported that it was obtaining temporary relief from the Lucas shortage because they were completing extensive reorganization of their facilities prior to the production of a new model.

Ford, through its Autolite subsidiary, and Vauxhall through AC-Delco have some alternatives to Lucas, but they still remain dependent on the Birmingham-based company for key parts such as starter motors and headlamps.

Leyland Cars is almost totally dependent on Lucas and this is reflected in the number of lay-offs. Some 2,500 workers have been sent home from the Cowley and Abingdon plants, stopping production of the Princess and MG car ranges. Marina assembly line started yesterday after losing several days output. Two planeolands of starter motors had been flown in from Lucas's South African company, enabling Leyland to recall 3,500 Cowley workers.

A worldwide search is continuing to locate alternative supplies of electrical components. It is understood that consignments are on the way from other Lucas companies overseas, and also from Leyland's own spare parts stocks in Australia, Spain and Italy.

Neither Leyland nor Lucas would confirm reports that Japanese parts are also on the way, but reliable sources in the motor industry insist that this is so.

Japanese electrical component manufacturers have been trying to break into the British automotive market for some years. Chrysler pay claim, page 13

Big airlines cut fares to counter Skytrain

By Peter Godfrey

Big airlines operating between London and New York are to offer a reduced return fare of £149 from next month to give intensive competition to the new Skytrain. British Airways, Pan American and Trans World Airlines are among the carriers that will take advantage of the new fare structure announced by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) in Geneva yesterday. A "budget" fare of £149 returns from London to New York, or £54 single, will be available to passengers booking at least 21 days in advance, although some "standby" seats will also be on sale. Tickets will be available from September 15, subject to approval by the Government and the Civil Aviation Authority.

The introduction of the "budget" transatlantic fare will coincide with the launching of Laker Airways' Skytrain service on September 26, with a "walk-on" fare of £59 single from London, and £139 return.

Laker dismissed the IATA measures last night as "commercially stupid panic reactions". "British Airways will be diverting its own revenue and diverting its own passengers", the company said.

British Airways welcomed the IATA agreement, which it admitted was a direct response to Skytrain. Whereas Skytrain will fly from Stansted, Essex, and dispense with in-flight luxuries, British Airways justifies the extra £10 cost of its ticket by flying from Heathrow, offering a guaranteed booked seat, and providing normal in-flight service. As a result of the IATA agreement British Airways will also reduce the price of its advance-booking Apex fares, available 45 days in advance between European and American cities, by an average of 15 per cent from October 1. Both new fare scales will be reviewed at the end of next March.

Computer watch on wayward buses

By Alan Hamilton

Londoners who enjoy spotting unusual forms of wildlife in the streets of the capital will be pleased to be equipped with a £10m electronic surveillance network to track down the number 18 bus.

Not that the number 18 is the only elusive species whose habits baffle seasoned observers.

London Transport, alive to the frustrations of those thousands of enthusiasts for whom the sight of a big red bus going the right way makes their day, has put forward proposals to the Greater London Council for employing computer methods.

It would like all its roadside bus inspectors to be equipped with two-way radios to enable them to flash traffic news to a central control point, and all its buses to be equipped with electronic display panels, enabling coded messages to be flashed to the driver with the speed of light, ordering him to disperse all his passengers and drive off in the opposite direction.

In its report to the council, London Transport envisages such a scheme becoming operational in the 1980s. But first it would like to try out a £250,000 pilot scheme to see whether such a system would work.

Some buses are equipped with radio, but their main purpose is to allow a driver to warn his garage about vandalism.

Trials on some routes, using radio links to report impending traffic jams and other hazards, have proved encouraging, but London Transport says it has been hampered by the limited number of radio frequencies available. It also points out that electronic aids would not replace experienced humans.

"The amount of information needed to run a complex bus network, with street congestion and other obstacles is huge", London Transport said. "Even the most experienced official can see only a small part of the total picture at one time."

If a bus was about to encounter a traffic jam the passengers would be disembarked at the bus turned round only if there was another bus reasonably close behind.

Knowing the position of every bus on a route was the first essential for decision-making. But the proposed scheme would restrict information to drivers and inspectors. It would not be given to passengers, some of whom might want to decide whether to get out and walk.

Traffic congestion is only one cause of delay, although it is undoubtedly the greatest. There is a chronic shortage of bus crews, at present more than 17 per cent.

Bus users are likely to be sceptical of the electronic bus-spotting plan: they may prefer the old-fashioned method of ringing the driver's bell and reporting his whereabouts by first-class post.

Uganda Briton ill

Mr Robert Scanlon, the Briton held on spy charges in Uganda, is "desperately ill" in a Kampala military hospital, his wife, Mrs Gloria Scanlon, has been told. But she has been refused permission to see him. This was disclosed by Mr Scanlon's sister, Mrs Paula Garnham, in Torquay yesterday.

A job you can get your teeth into.

Serious oranges are required for one of the juiciest jobs in Britain. Seville oranges, on the larger side with thick, succulent skins, are presently being interviewed with a view to making Britain's finest marmalade—Chivers Olde English.

Applicants should be capable of withstanding the most stringent quality-control standards.

A company jar is provided. Write in the first instance to: The Director of Oranges, Chivers, Bourneville, Birmingham B30 2NA.

CHIVERS

Are you orange enough? Or thick enough?

inks	Retail sales at best level for months	Ex-Nazi escapes in suitcase	Inquiry ordered on heating homes	Leader page 11
vard	For the first time in many months the volume of retail trade seems to have picked up, with government figures showing an estimated 3 per cent increase in July. The figures partly reflect higher spending which had been deferred. Page 13	Colonel Herbert Kappler, a former Nazi serving a life sentence for the murder of hundreds of Italians, disappeared from a Rome military hospital where he had been detained with terminal cancer. He weighed only 71 stones and is believed he left hospital in a suitcase carried by his wife. Page 3	A Government working party has asked to see an independent consultant's report on the cost of heating homes on a London council estate which says that some families are spending £220 in a single winter quarter for heat. The report says poor insulation is partly to blame. Page 2	Letters: On protest marches, from Mr Anthony Grant, MP, and others; on incomes policy, from Mr W. J. Hopper. Leading article: Ordeal of Ogaden; The Ashes; India's Untouchables. Features, pages 9 and 10. Sir John Colville on "What I would do if I were..."; Diana Guinness on how 0 level papers are marked. Page 5. William Mann on Donizetti's Roberto Devereux at the Aix Festival; Paul Overy on Barry Fitzgerald and Kenneth Dillingham; Joan Chissell on the Academy Award for Best Actress. Page 6. Cricketer: Essex and Worcestershire win in two days; Racing: Michael Phillips previews the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup at York. Page 7. Obituary, page 12. Dr R. A. Sayer; Rear-Admiral H. E. Dunnington; Canon J. G. McGarry. Business News, page 12. The market veers towards Shell. Stock exchanges: Enquiries moved ahead on mail buying and the FT index closed 3.9 up at 476.4. Financial Editor: Can interest rates fall further? American rates up at last. The market veers towards Shell. Business Diary: An alleged kidnapping that never was. Page 12.
Home News 2, 3	Business 13-15	Features 5, 10	TV & Radio 19	
European News 3	Court 12	Letters 11, 15	Theatre, etc 5	
Overseas News 4	Crossword 12	Obituary 12	Weather 12	
Appointments 12, 15	Diary 18	Sports 6, 7	Wills 12	
Arts 12	Engagements 12	Sport 6, 7	Wills 12	

NEWS abled joins world ats

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he small boat sail-
he was qualified as
of the Royal Yacht-
club's training

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to being an elite
in the Central Flying
squad, because he
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long resting in force
on rough water
in the Strait of North
and as a remark-
able feat for a man
of his age.

Mr Roberts (centre): A pair of wings to replace his legs.

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Council Advisory
for Sports for the
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him a passionate
sporter) before he
was in Zambia
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Births outside marriage have
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By 1975 the figure had fallen to
54,891, the lowest since 1961.

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Pregnancy Outside Marriage
(National Council for One Parent
Families, 255 Kenilworth Road,
London, NW5, 30p).

By Our Defence Correspondent
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ing the American TOW anti-
tank guided weapon for use in
its new Lynx helicopters. The
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it means that the Franco-Ger-
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beaten for the order. A third
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At one time the Army fa-
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had a superior range and partly
because the French and Ger-
mans were insisting that Britain
should buy it before being
allowed to join in developing

the next generation of European
anti-tank guided weapons.
But the Hughes Aircraft Com-
pany has improved TOW's per-
formance since then, and Britain
has to some extent placated her
European allies by ordering
HOT's little sister, MILAN, for
the infantry.

Militarily there is not thought
to be much to choose between
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Army to order American anti-tank guided weapon

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TOW, whose name is an
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missile, has a range of up to 3,750 yards
and is believed to have a speed
of about 625 mph.

Mr Bousall refused the
board's offer of work at other
collieries three and four miles
away because he wanted to con-
tinue to work with friends and
relations.

Mr Williams told the hearing
that Mr Bousall was unable to
get on with either management
or union officials at Shirebrook
colliery. The colliery's general
manager, Mr John Nicholson,
said Mr Bousall's history of
employment was unimpeach-
able.

Mr Bousall admitted that he
did not always turn up for
Friday night shifts, but he main-
tained that between 50 and 60
per cent of the pit's work force
did the same.

The tribunal rejected his
claim for reinstatement but
awarded him £415 compensation
for unfair dismissal.

Outside marriage still falling

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Dog owners to fight parks ban

Three hundred dog owners,
protested yesterday against
council by-law preventing them
from walking their dogs in
certain parks at Burnley, Lancashire.

But in the High Court in
London last week, the seven lead-
ers of the protest were told to
drop their case. The council's
part in the proceedings was
represented by Mr. Burnley,
council leader, who said the
dogs, or incite others to do so.

On the undertakings being
given, Mr Justice Fox adjourned
the case for 14 days to give the
protesters time to contest the
legality of the by-law banning
dogs from much of Burnley's
parkland.

In court yesterday were Mr
Frank Clifford, aged 41, an un-
employed sales manager, of
Hazelwood Road, Nelson, and
Mr Colin England, aged 31,
a former policeman, now a
security consultant, of Scott
Park Road, Burnley. The other
five leaders named by Burnley
council were Mr Harry Baxter,
Mavis Thornton, Mr Kenrick
Spencer, Mr Derek Baker and
Mr George Hughes.

Twelve young ornithologists
have returned from a three-
week expedition to Britain's
most northerly outpost, the Isle
of Unst, Shetland.

The children, aged between
eight and 12, are members of
the British Wildlife Society's
Junior Explorers, founded 11
years ago by Mr John Lodge, an
Essex naturalist who has led
annual trips to Shetland.

This year's expedition was
the largest and most success-
ful so far. The children walked
more than 200 miles.

There had been fears that
this might be the last expedi-
tion. But the sale of a gift of
£10,000 by the artist E. H. Shepherd made for The
Wind In The Willows should
raise funds for another trip
next year.

Chichester elms to go
Ten elm trees that have stood
at Northgate, Chichester, for
about a century are to be felled
because disease has killed them.

Leaders in Brighton chess
contest agree on draw
From a Chess Correspondent
Brighton
G. Bortolli and S. Taulbut,
the leaders in the Collingwood
British chess championship at
Brighton, met yesterday but
neither was able to gain any
advantage and a draw was
agreed before the end of the
first session.

They gave their near rivals an
opportunity to make up lost
ground, and Robert Bellin and
Bernard Caffery won their re-
spective games to come within
half a point of the top. Results:
First session: Bortolli v Taulbut,
draw; Bortolli v Bellin, draw;
Bortolli v Caffery, draw; Taulbut
v Bellin, draw; Taulbut v Caffery,
draw; Bellin v Caffery, draw.

WEST EUROPE

Herr Kappler, Rome's Nazi war criminal, is smuggled past hospital guards in a trunk

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Aug 15
Herbert Kappler, the SS
colonel who ordered the mas-
sacre of 335 Italians as a re-
prisal during the German wartime
occupation of Rome, escaped to-
day from the city's military hos-
pital.

Herr Kappler, who is 70, is
serving a life sentence for war
crimes. He was being treated
for cancer, which reduced his
weight to 7½ stone.

According to Signor Vito
Lattanzio, the Defence Minister,
Herr Kappler was put in a trunk
and smuggled past the guards
by his wife, Frau Anneliese
Kappler, who was a frequent
visitor to the hospital.

[In Bonn, a Government
spokesman said Frau Kappler
had telephoned a ministry office
to say her husband was in West
Germany. She gave no other
details.]

Signor Lattanzio said the war
criminal's wife was seen leav-
ing the hospital at 1 o'clock this
morning, dragging a heavy
trunk, which she put in a hired
car and then drove off.

According to Signor Lattanzio,
she had pinned a note to the
door, which read: Do not
disturb before 10 am.

Shortly after 10 am, a guard
went into Herr Kappler's room
and discovered that pillows
and cushions had been used as
a dummy in his bed.

Signor Lattanzio said the
carabinieri headquarters had
been informed of the escape at
11.10 am and he himself was
told between 11.30 and 11.45
am.

Police set up checkpoints on
roads leading out of the
country, but it is supposed that
if the trunk which Frau Kappler
was seen dragging out of the
hospital at 1 am actually
contained the former SS colonel,
they would have been well
clear of the country by the
time the alarm was raised.

Herr Kappler, the Gestapo
security chief in Rome during
the war, ordered the reprisal
shooting of 335 Italians, includ-
ing about 70 Jews, after 33
German soldiers were killed in
an ambush set by Italian Partis-
ans. The place where the

massacre was carried out, the
Via Ardeatina, is now a national
sanctuary.

Already the official version
of the escape, though it is
hardly credible, took hold.
Leading Communists are said to
have known about the escape
some two hours before the min-
ister says that he was informed.

The Radical Party has put
down a parliamentary question
calling on the Government to
explain why Herr Kappler's dis-
appearance was concealed for
hours by the military hospital
authorities and why "a false
version" of the facts had been
given.

Signor Marco Pannella, the
Radical leader, had prepared his
question before the min-
ister's press conference, which
he attended, but changed
nothing after he had heard the
official account.

Bonn, Aug 15.—It is not clear
what action could be taken
against Herr Kappler if he is
caught in West Germany.
Article 16 of the constitution
states that no German can be
extradited abroad.

Swiss extradite terrorist case woman
From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Aug 15
The Swiss authorities today
extradited to Italy Signora
Petra Krause, a 38-year-old
woman detained in Zurich for 28
months as a suspected terrorist.

The extradition was made
conditional on the Italian being
prepared to return Signora
Krause to Swiss custody for her
trial, due to begin on Septem-
ber 19. She is alleged to have
been involved in a series of
thefts of ammunition, explo-
sives and weapons from un-

guarded Swiss military depots
in isolated areas.

This development follows
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ment in the kidnapping of an
Italian politician, the American
ITT company and of receiving
stolen items of use in terrorist
activities.

Portuguese turn back to Salazar's memory

From Jose Serey
Lisbon, Aug 15
The growing prominence
here of the name of Dr Salazar,
the late Prime Minister, is
causing anxiety in left-wing
circles, particularly those of the
extreme left.

While the name of General
Franco is disappearing from the
public places in Spain, Salazar's
followers in Portugal are
fighting for the reinstatement
of his statue, and putting up or
publishing posters carrying his
effigy.

Salazar's native town of
Santa Comba Dão a group of
residents are fighting the
Socialist municipal authorities
for the reinstatement of his
statue in the town square.

Soon after the military coup
on April 25, 1974, which ousted
the regime of Dr Caetano,
Salazar's successor, the statue
was taken down and replaced
by a statue of a modernist
figure.

The book rejects the revolu-
tionary claim that the wars in
Angola, Guinea and Mozam-
bique were virtually lost and
that moderate decolonization
was justified.

One of them, Africa—the Victory
Betrayed, is a treatise by
four generals who were opera-
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General Joaquim da Luz Cunha,
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Some staff continue hotel strike in Spain

From Harry Debulius
Madrid, Aug 15
Service was back to normal,
or nearly normal, at most hotels
on the Costa del Sol today, al-
though others remained strike-
bound, after militant hecklers
had broken up a meeting at
which workers were to decide
whether to accept an offer of a
overall increase of £34 a
month.

The meeting of 3,000 to 4,000
hotel and restaurant employees
ended without a vote, and the
situation, as a result, remained
confused. The question of
whether to resume work was
being resolved in most cases at
separate meetings of the cater-
ing staff of each hotel.

The most serious incident
resulting from the stoppage was
a fight between members of a
Dutch family who run a bar at
Benalmadena, in Torremolinos,
and pickets who tried to force
them to close their establish-
ment yesterday. Five people
were hurt.

The police remained on duty
today outside some of the larger
hotels in order to prevent pos-
sible incidents between pickets
and workers who chose to stay
on or go back to work.

On the Costa Brava seven
hotels were closed at Lloret de
Mar. For the most part, how-
ever, there was little evidence
that the strike was causing any
serious inconvenience.

In an incident there yester-
day, riot police fired rubber
bullets at pickets trying to
bring out more hotel em-
ployees.

In the northern province of
Asturias, however, workers de-
cided tonight to continue their strike
indefinitely until employers
had replied to each of their
claims.

Swiss extradite terrorist case woman
From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Aug 15
The Swiss authorities today
extradited to Italy Signora
Petra Krause, a 38-year-old
woman detained in Zurich for 28
months as a suspected terrorist.

The extradition was made
conditional on the Italian being
prepared to return Signora
Krause to Swiss custody for her
trial, due to begin on Septem-
ber 19. She is alleged to have
been involved in a series of
thefts of ammunition, explo-
sives and weapons from un-

guarded Swiss military depots
in isolated areas.

This development follows
recent representations made in
Bern by a visiting group of
Italian women deputies and re-
ports that Signora Krause's
health had severely deteriorated
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She is wanted by the Milan
police for suspicion of involv-
ment in the kidnapping of an
Italian politician, the American
ITT company and of receiving
stolen items of use in terrorist
activities.

According to Signor Lattanzio,
she had pinned a note to the
door, which read: Do not
disturb before 10 am.

Shortly after 10 am, a guard
went into Herr Kappler's room
and discovered that pillows
and cushions had been used as
a dummy in his bed.

Signor Lattanzio said the
carabinieri headquarters had
been informed of the escape at
11.10 am and he himself was
told between 11.30 and 11.45
am.

Police set up checkpoints on
roads leading out of the
country, but it is supposed that
if the trunk which Frau Kappler
was seen dragging out of the
hospital at 1 am actually
contained the former SS colonel,
they would have been well
clear of the country by the
time the alarm was raised.

Herr Kappler, the Gestapo
security chief in Rome during
the war, ordered the reprisal
shooting of 335 Italians, includ-
ing about 70 Jews, after 33
German soldiers were killed in
an ambush set by Italian Partis-
ans. The place where the

massacre was carried out, the
Via Ardeatina, is now a national
sanctuary.

Already the official version
of the escape, though it is
hardly credible, took hold.
Leading Communists are said to
have known about the escape
some two hours before the min-
ister says that he was informed.

The Radical Party has put
down a parliamentary question
calling on the Government to
explain why Herr Kappler's dis-
appearance was concealed for
hours by the military hospital
authorities and why "a false
version" of the facts had been
given.

Signor Marco Pannella, the
Radical leader, had prepared his
question before the min-
ister's press conference, which
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nothing after he had heard the
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Bonn, Aug 15.—It is not clear
what action could be taken
against Herr Kappler if he is
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Article 16 of the constitution
states that no German can be
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President expects aide to leave if found guilty

To be prepared, as you traditionally are, to mobilize your strength to defend the precious freedom which came to you dearly."

He claimed he had a report that Cuba would send troops to fight against the black nationalists in the Ogaden, but he said he doubted its accuracy.

Somalia has consistently denied that its troops are involved in the desert war and

not only in the north country where the fighting is fiercest, but also in the British Somaliland Protectorate (BSP).

In possibly his admission of ED's official Govt said that both the Somalia in the scored a temporary UFL.

Leading ad

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ENTERTAINMENTS

opening see page 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

AND BALLET

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THE ARTS

Terabust
with Festival
Ballet

The Italian ballerina Elisabetta Terabust will be joining London Festival Ballet for their fourth coming season at the Festival Hall.

She recently danced Swanilda in Peter's new production of Coppelia which was highly acclaimed when it was first given last year, and in recent months she has danced with both Baryshnikov and Nureyev.

During the Festival Ballet's present tour in Australia Miss Terabust has been widely praised for both her Givelle and her Juliet which she danced for the first time with Nureyev.

The Festival Hall season opens on August 24 with Miss Terabust as Swanilda, partnered by Dudley von Loggenburg.

In the second week she will dance in the revival of Balanchine's Night Shadow and in Dame Alicia Markova's revival of Les Sylphides (September 1 and 2).

The third week she will appear as Giselle on September 12 and 13. In the latter two productions she will be partnered by Patrice Bart from the Paris Opera Ballet.

The third week of the season will offer a triple bill of The Song of the Sea, Sheherazade and Graceland.

Adrian Booth will again conduct the Elgar score of The Song of the Sea.

Other dancers taking part in the four-week season include Manola Argenio, Liliana Belfiore, Eva Evdokimova, Noleen Nicol, Patricia Ryan, Kerri Cooke, Alain Dubourg, Nicholas Johnson and Peter Schaufuss.

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Queen's opera: Donizetti's Gloriana at Aix

Roberto Devereux
Aix Festival

William Mann

Donizetti is ruling the roost at Aix Festival this year, with two operas in the syllabus to any other composer's one. The more substantial of the two operas may or may not be regarded as a graceful tribute to the silver jubilee of the monarch across the English Channel, for it is Roberto Devereux, Donizetti's romantic version of the imbricatio between Elizabeth I and the Earl of Essex, composed just 140 years ago when the composer was 40.

When the current Donizetti revival began at the end of the 1950s, the orchestral score of Roberto Devereux, never printed, was found to have been destroyed in the Second World War, and had to be reconstructed by the conductor Gianfranco Gavazzeni and others. The effort was more than worthwhile, not only for the Tudor atmosphere which creative artists of those days found inspiring, but for the vocal music in English history, but for the splendid vocal music in Roberto Devereux, particularly for Gloriana herself, interpreted at Aix by Montserrat Caballé.

No British operagoer is likely to forget Roberto Devereux, since its overture (written for the Paris premiere in 1838) features a graceful and elegant version of our National Anthem played twice with repeats. The cast includes Lord Cecil, Sir Walter Raleigh (both characterized as dastardly villains) and the Duke of Nottingham whose wife Sarah, a former flame of Essex, becomes the hapless instrument of his downfall. Much of the action takes place in Westminster Abbey, though the Palace is presumably meant, or is it the Tower? The Aix production is colourfully peopled the stage with Beefeaters as well as peers of the realm.

Nottingham (early example of an operatic role specifically designed for high baritone voice) and his wife are given a quantity of noble, routine, and passionate music to sing, notably the duet scene in which he accuses her of infidelity and prevents her from saving Essex's life with the Queen's ring, splendid music delivered with admirable colour and style. I attended, by Vicente Sardinero and Suzanne Marceau, she a tall and slender young mezzo from New York City Opera with an aptly fearful

vocal quality, initially marred by a slow, heavy vibrato, he a robust young singer with a clean, compact and ringing sound that will readily be in operatic demand, especially since he is a lively, not to say pugacious, actor.

Essex, for a title-role, has less music to sing than might be supposed. José Carreras, tricked out in black leather proto-rockstar gear, glowered and pleaded and made the most of every musical moment, the duet with Sarah and Nottingham and the Queen, and chiefly his aria in the condemned cell, with a surprisingly coquettish cabaret. His voice is developing towards robustness, and it will be said if the lovely lyrical quality disappears, Carreras commands high fees, of course, but good Memorios are always scarce.

It is the Queen's opera. Caballé left no opportunity unexplored, whether in the wearing of sumptuous costumes (gold, crimson, black, ermine, diamonds) or in majestic ensembles and regal gestures, least of all in the contrast between subtle threads of tone, appropriate to florid and plangent music, and the imposing outbursts of authority and menace that characterize much of the opera's most thrilling music, whether she is taunting Sarah, accusing Essex of disloyalty, or finally declaring her desire to abdicate and die, in a coda of violent, tragic hysteria during which she throws her crown into the orchestra pit, bares her teeth maniacally and collapses at the foot of her capacious throne.

It is a compelling, infinitely grand impersonation, hardly at all affected by the fact that Caballé bears no resemblance to the historical Virgin Queen, who had red hair and a hooked nose. Sometimes I missed a reasonable musical liaison between pliancy and force, vocal white and black. More seriously her performance, indeed the whole performance, substituted glamour and formal gesture, spectacle, the operatic circus, for dramatic and operatic art. Hammy stage behaviour in below Caballé and below Carreras, but not much below the production by Alberto Fassini, who seemed more concerned with splendour than with matters of the heart.

The announced cast had undergone numerous changes and one cancellation due to rain (and Mme Caballé's refusal to perform elsewhere, a decision for which she is to be sued by the festival), which may explain the many small, one-act comedy, *Il campanello di notte*, long-standing favourite of shoe-string companies since it requires only a soprano, a tenor, a lover, and a baritone husband



Montserrat Caballé

whose honey-moon night is constantly disturbed by emergency calls on his chemist's shop. Sadly, its slight but engaging charm was disturbed here by a pretentious production which duplicated everything, and dialogue was spoken in French, set numbers sung in Italian. The comedy struggled against this milestone, much to the credit of Faye Robinson as the (singing) wife and Stafford Dean as her browbeaten groom, but the final effect was disheartening. Cimarrona's *Il maestro di cappella* in the first half went down cheerily with Jean-Christophe Benoit conducting and singing in high spirits, even to mimicry of familiar stars of the baton.

Barry Flanagan and the soft look

SPORT

Cricket

A more efficient England turn tables on Australia

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

LEEDS: England beat Australia by an innings and 85 runs.

Although rain prevented play from starting until 2.0 England had won the fourth Test match, and the Ashes with it, by 4.45 at Headingley. From the start of the time, England regained the initiative, as distinct from retaining them, was in 1953; the only other time in the present century was in 1926. On both occasions it happened at the Oval.

What the drawn first Test of this present series, played in June, appeared to establish beyond any doubt was how evenly matched the two sides were. Since then, though England have gone from strength to strength, if the return of Boycott for Amis has made more difference than anything, by stabilising the batting, it is to be said that England had already won the second Test match at Old Trafford by the time Boycott came back.

After some hard and barren years England's victory will be especially savoured by Alec Bedser, the long-standing and long-suffering chairman of selectors. It is the ambition of every chairman, just as it is of every England captain, to win the Ashes. The bringing back of Boycott and the bringing back of Hendrick have been two more selectorial coups.

Against West Indies last year Hendrick was one of numerous fast bowlers who, as often as they were injured, when Selvey played against West Indies at Old Trafford in July 1976, he was no less than the chief choice of the England side that lost that match only four were playing yesterday. Of these, Greg, Knott and Underwood were the only bowlers, may also be missing at the Oval next week.

As England have gained in confidence so Australia have gone in places. This is the fourth Australian side I have seen disintegrate. The first, in 1954-55, was captained by Ian Johnson and did so before the end of the first Test. The second, in 1966, was captained by Johnson, was demolished by Laker and Lock; the third, in 1970, was the Light's side in South Africa when Procter

and Peter Pollack were too fast for them.

Greg Chappell's side has lacked experience and those of them who have had some eighth runs. They have been short of good spin bowling, they are missing Mallett in this respect, and they have had the Packer affair to unsettle them. From the start of their tour the players, or those who have signed for Mr Packer, have been at odds with the management, and those who are uncommitted have been, as it were, in a different camp from those who are. It is ironic that two former Australian captains, Richie Bonar and Ian Chappell, who did so much to thwart England as players, may as Mr Packer's agents have contributed towards Australia's downfall this summer.

Then there has been the absence of Dennis Lillee, a great bowler himself and one who makes Thomson twice as good when they are together. More than anything, though, Australia have had the tables turned on them by much the more efficient side. So congratulations to all of them for playing so well at a time when England, for the good of English cricket, greatly needed to win.

There is no first department in which in the last three Test matches Australia have been the superior side. That is an astonishingly good record for a team which only one thinks that of England's last 13 Test matches against Australia, before this series, they had only one win.

Yesterday's play undid a lot of the damage done by England's first Test win. Throughout the series they have caught superbly well; yesterday they dropped Marsh, Roope putting him down for 100, and they delayed them in Leeds for another 90 minutes. It also gave Marsh the opportunity to play a match that was an explosive time for him.

After Greg Chappell had been well caught at second slip with 100, Marsh, who was the Light's side in South Africa when Procter



Greg drops a sharp chance off his own bowling from Marsh.

to become, Marsh and Robinson added 37 for the sixth wicket and Marsh and Walker 65 for the seventh. Not until the new ball at 243 for seven did the innings finally collapse.

Walker had his middle stump knocked out and Thomson his off stump, both by Willis in the first over of the new ball. Earlier in the afternoon Greg, perhaps the best batsman in the world, had been caught at second slip off Hendrick.

Thomson provided Willis with his 100th Test wicket, 53 of them since he came back to the England side after a long spell of injury just over a year ago. In the second over of the new ball Marsh, having reached only the 50 for Australia in the series so far, was caught off a delivery by the overcast and a catched by the crowd, a surprisingly large one after a wet start to the day, converged upon the pavilion in the traditional manner: were upon the England balcony; Boycott, Yorkshire's latest legend, appeared and was caught by a crowd of spectators. He said the Oval Test match will be his last. For Yorkshire's benefit, Old was

produced by Brearley, a kind and thoughtful gesture; Underwood, his future clouded with wicket, close beside most of the others chose their own thoughts in their own dressing room. In 1977, in 1975, when the Ashes last changed hands, Australia were as elated as England were now. Thus, to everyone's advantage, does the wheel of fortune turn.

Greg Chappell said later: "I decided before the tour that I would never play cricket abroad again so that I could give more time to my family and business. Now I have decided to quit altogether. I am sorry I could not go out on a winning note, but I am lucky that I have played in only two losing series for Australia, both against England in 1976-77 and they were the last. The England captain, Mike Brearley, gave the impression that he would like to take the strongest possible side to the series. I am sure that the Packer players, Greg, Underwood and Knott, should be left out with his last. As far as I am concerned it is

another important Test match against Australia. I am only one of five selectors and although I can see the value of experience I think people should have to earn places in Test cricket."

Test scorecard

ENGLAND: First innings, 438 (10 overs, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 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THE ORDEAL OF OGADEN

Somalis have occupied most all the Ethiopian territory they have claimed since they became independent, on ethnic grounds. Their claim now is to hold on to it: hopes they may have had making their claims juridically were destroyed in Gabon week, where the Organisation of African Unity sub-committee on the boundary dispute between them ruled against them. This was a foregone conclusion, because the OAU charter prohibits any changes in international frontiers by force. Without such a provision, many African frontiers would be challenged, though so extensively as are the all frontiers with Ethiopia.

Kenya has not adjusted a boundary, it has annexed a province almost as large as the country itself. Ogaden is a vast, arid, and sparsely populated area, and its few vital resources have been much damaged. It is important to Somalia because it is the only area where the Somali nomads have been a small minority. There has been a small nomad presence, though, by dint of expenditure, it could be argued, and in part claimed the growing desecration of the area by overgrazing. It is also strategically important to Ethiopia, because of its vital railway and road links. The Ethiopians still hold Dawa, and other towns, as the damaged railway. So as they hold them, Somalia cannot incorporate Ogaden in "Greater Somalia", or solicit

aid to rehabilitate the region. Thus, though Ethiopian authority remains tenuous, the Ethiopians can deny Somalia any but a nominal use of the area. The nomads will continue to suffer. The Ethiopians can, moreover, develop a counter campaign of attrition against the Somalis. They can tie up most of Somalia's limited military resources. This will prevent the Somalis from turning next to their further claims on Kenya. It will probably also prevent them from seeking to attach Djibouti to themselves by an internal coup which they well may be able to engineer when they judge the time is ripe. For if they occupy Djibouti, they will have to defend it from Ethiopian attack. Unless, therefore, the disintegration of Ethiopia proceeds to the point at which that country becomes quite helpless even with Russian support, the Somalis may now be probably the prisoners of their prize in Ogaden.

The difficulty for the West is that in supplying "defensive arms" to Somalia they appear to underwrite the completion of Greater Somalia. For there is no reason to think the Somalis will abandon their ultimate object, or even recognize their actual poverty as a limiting factor to their romantic national ambitions. The Russians, on their side, have had to abandon their grandiose idea of a communist African federation of all the warring states of the Horn, but they may be content simply to keep a low-key war going, which at least leaves both sides

dependent on them for arms. The Somalis are turning against them (though still mousting Marxist slogans), but Colonel Mengistu Haile-Mariam and the Dergue cannot now do so. Russia may calculate that an exhausted but Marxist Ethiopia, a shrunken but Marxist Ethiopia, and a devastated but Marxist Eritrea may be the outcome that suits them second best.

It is, however, a prospect that must revolt humane people. The question must be asked if there is no other solution. The Arab states have not yet had their say except for South Yemen, which is a Soviet client state. The Arabs will not be willing for the Russians to dominate the area on a basis of interminable tribal warfare. The Gulf states have the resources to rehabilitate Ogaden and Eritrea once they are independent. The West cannot wish the war to intensify, and Britain must in particular wish to reassure Kenya that it is not to become Somalia's next objective. The OAU cannot abandon its charter. The answer may lie in following the example of Djibouti and Eritrea. The one is independent, the other's claim to independence cannot be indefinitely frustrated (except by genocide). Some sort of independent status for Ogaden may have to be considered, to save face and prevent self-destruction by Addis Ababa and Mogadishu. It would be poor, but if fought for indefinitely it would end as real desert. But while tempers are so hot, the difficulties will be great in reaching, even suggesting, any humane compromise.

VICTORY TO CELEBRATE JUBILEE YEAR

The new national obsession with the antics of the antipodean cricketing tycoon can, for a moment, be laid aside for happier thoughts. England has won a truly convincing and historic Test. What more fitting event can there be than recovery of the Ashes in this century—the first time since 1933, the year of Majesty's coronation, and the year in 1926? It was even earlier, in 1886, that England won three consecutive Test matches against the traditional in a home series, although it has done it several times since.

It is not surprising to the virtually flawless captaincy of Brearley to say that he inherited a side already filled with the enthusiasm and motivation to perform splendid feats. He took over, nevertheless, at an unsettled time in less than happy circumstances, and, with great tactical perception, went on to lead England's team to comprehensive victories in three matches. That makes him a very good captain indeed.

comparing the very worst in England's cricketing history, made its members believe in their individual and collective abilities, and by his own flamboyant, perhaps over-aggressive example instilled confidence into a team that had become accustomed to losing. In particular, his insistence on the importance of good fielding has paid handsome dividends. The superb athleticism and sticky fingers of the English side contributed in large measure to its success.

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DIA'S LOWEST AND POOREST

change among the peasant class of India moves at its slow pace. Even a government as zealously wedded to the cause of the poor as China's, after repeated pogroms and constant punishment of the tapes of propaganda nearly thirty years, finds in villages that the ancient custom of marriage are very little changed. The "bride price" still to be negotiated, the wedding celebration may still nearly the family that foot the bill, and when it comes to inheritance, sons, not daughters, still count anything that is going.

Mr. Morarji Desai, India's Minister, promising to end oppression of the country's 15 million untouchables in a bid marking the thirtieth anniversary of Indian independence, must expect a wary scepticism at his expectation of putting an end to centuries of brutal violence from which these people have suffered. It is not Mahatma Gandhi who named them the "untouchables"—the word was used by the British, who expected that the Congress Party would set about transforming their lives? And yet thirty years what has happened?

The Indian answer would be to point to the legislation. In the Untouchability (Offences) Act listed the crimes most untouchables: preventing them from entering temples, drinking water, taking water from a sacred spring; stopping them from using any shop, restaurant, hotel, hospital, school

or sanitary convenience not set aside for them. And if that legislation had even less effect than the no less well-meaning laws promoting land reform, there was other evidence of betterment to be offered in the one seventh of seats in the legislature reserved for Harijans. What more commanding figure in Indian political life in the past thirty years has there been than Mr. Jagjivan Ram, a keen gatherer of the untouchable vote?

All the same, the average Indian village still has its bundle of houses removed from the rest of the village where children are born and live lives not much distinguishable from the lives of their parents, forbidden access to all places deemed appropriate to caste Hindus, limited to employment as sweepers and such other lowly occupations as tradition has assigned to their class. Mr. Jagjivan Ram notwithstanding, the untouchable who gets a good education and finds a reserved place in the civil service is a rarity among his kind.

While Mr. Morarji Desai's sentiments need not be questioned, the reason for his promise of change within five years being made now is political. With the Janata Government comprising the strongly Hindu Jan Sangh and the scarcely less conservative wing of Congress followers Mr. Desai, it was assumed that this would not be a government particularly progressive on matters of caste. Our New Delhi

correspondent last week reported the grim case of a village in Bihar state where one untouchable was shot and seven others were burnt to death by a gang. In Gujarat another young untouchable who married a Hindu girl of higher caste was harassed, despite police protection, and eventually stoned to death. Mrs. Gandhi, who has been working hard to restore her status as a Congress Party leader, visited the Bihar village where the atrocity occurred and has been making the issue one to attack the Government.

In face of this Mr. Desai may seem to occupy an equivocal position. He has been a symbol of resistance to the restrictions of Mrs. Gandhi's emergency for which he suffered imprisonment, but he is also a sternly ascetic figure of a conservative Hindu type. Is his return to Mrs. Gandhi by his promise of a new deal for untouchables any more than a part of the political debate? Or does he feel moved by the same sentiments that made Gandhi take up the untouchable cause? Either way it might be too much to hope that speeches celebrating India's thirtieth year of independence can promise faster change for people many of whom accept without question the place in life to which they were born—to all its disabilities. Even a country as progressive socially and economically as Japan in the past thirty years still has its *burakumin* similarly suffering from low-grade employment by birth.

In Wales there has been extensive decentralization of administrative power to the Welsh Office, and to scores of nominated bodies which in 1975 alone spent £300m. Professor Gowan has in the past contended that there is thus "a genuine tier of government" between the local councils and Westminster and Whitehall. But, as in Whitehall, it is the type of government which the Conservatives wish to retain for Wales. They are bitterly opposed to making it accountable to the elected representatives of Wales in a National Assembly. Nationalists on the contrary wish to convert this bureaucratic system into a government of and by the people, a democratic system which will renew Welsh confidence, release Welsh energies and encourage Welsh self-reliance and initiative.

ries and devotion

Aurelio Pecci, the main founder of the Club of Rome, speaks for a host of thoughtful people when he says that "far more necessary than technical-scientific inventions is the need to transfer the power of decision to the people themselves. Particular urgency, he says, attaches to this, which is precisely what the Conservatives oppose in Wales. They, and they alone of the political parties, have opposed it through the years, whatever form it took, whether Home-Rule-all-Round or three generations ago or the slighter measure of devolution proposed today; whether the disestablishment of the Church of Wales—a measure of self-government which has been an outstanding success, or the establishment of a Secretary of State, or even the creation of a Welsh Development Agency. They are state-centralists who fear power for the people. Even their 1975 local government reorganization was a centralizing measure.

Think Tank and BBC jobs

From Mr Paddy Leech and Mr Charles Harkness
Sir, The Association of Broadcasting Staff and the National Union of Journalists represent the staff of the external broadcasting services, the monitoring service and the stations responsible for the transmitting of the programmes of the external services of the BBC. We were appalled by the recommendation of the CRRS but have been heartened by the reaction of informed opinion and of the distinguished correspondents who have written to you.

The impact on the staff of the external services if the recommendations were to be implemented would be horrific. The BBC has informed us that some 400 or more staff posts would be lost. The loss of so many jobs to specialist broadcasting with little or no alternative employment would be catastrophic to the individuals affected. The impact on the service itself would be particularly dangerous. In Sir Hugh Greene's letter to you of August 12 he said that "Broadcasting is not something that can be turned on and off like a tap". How can public service broadcasting be expected to recruit staff of the specialist character needed if they fear that external service broadcasting will be switched on or off? It amazes us that such damage to the service could be contemplated when the net effect of the changes would be to reduce programme hours by 40 per cent in return for saving of only 10 per cent on operating costs.

Where external service broadcasting is concerned our policies have been consistent over the years, and we believe, validly so. In a submission to the CRRS the General Secretary, Mr Tony Hearn, made the following points, amongst others:

(i) It was necessary to understand that the reputation of the BBC has depended not only on the veracity of its broadcast material but also on the fact that it has played as an impartial broadcaster during the war and since the war would be an act of historic folly. It argues that what is at issue is not merely the projection of the British way of life and the promotion of British exports, but the replacement of the good by the bad.

(ii) It is equally important to broadcast in the vernacular to friendly countries as to those whose policies may from time to time appear to be antagonistic to those of the British Government of the day; (iii) The ABC believes that for the BBC to be required to surrender the role which it has played as an international broadcaster during the war and since the war would be an act of historic folly. It argues that what is at issue is not merely the projection of the British way of life and the promotion of British exports, but the replacement of the good by the bad.

We shall be submitting detailed criticisms of the report to the Foreign Secretary and we hope that the volume of protest will continue to grow and be maintained until Parliament reassembles. Yours faithfully, PADDY LEECH, Deputy General Secretary, Association of Broadcasting Staff. CHARLES HARKNESS, Deputy General Secretary, National Union of Journalists, King's Court, 2/16 Goodge Street, W1. August 12.

From Mr H. C. L. Fassnidge
Sir, It is the Diplomatic Service and the official report services are a good many of your correspondents say they are, then, seeing that no other major exporting country has anything comparable, it is not strange that our economy is so rich. Does export performance vary in inverse proportion to the official facilities available? From experience and observation I would say that it is just possible that it does. Yours faithfully, H. C. L. FASSNIDGE, Mr Margaret's Hill, Bradford on Avon, Wiltshire. August 10.

Where in the world

From Mr C. J. Saville Glanville
Sir, I suggest that Mr Winkleman (August 10) has fallen into grievous error. He forgets that his task is to compile an atlas in English for the English. With that premise, everything falls into place and Copeland and Ceylon, Carnarvon and Majorca are seen as proper names with their vernacular styles cross-referenced in the gazetteer.

It may be, as he says, that travel agents will not be able to place visitors without a gazetteer, but that is nothing more than a defect in their own education. One party or the other will have to provide a cross-reference: courtesy and good practice lay that obligation on the trader. There is too much eradication of mere English by style pressure which I suspect is based on the snobbery of those who have been there and like it to be known. For instance, when I was at school, the Scots were a more than usually barbarous variety of primitive Irishmen and the Scotch lived north of the Border: this usage has been almost entirely displaced by the solecism. So too, have Majorca and Minorca faded away from current English in the last ten years.

Protest marches in a democracy

From Mr Anthony Grant, MP for Harrow Central (Conservative)
Sir, It is not time to question the whole "protest" industry and the "right to march" in particular? Is not democracy as concerned with the rights of the majority as expressed peacefully through the ballot box as with tiny fanatical minorities?

If the purpose of a march is to gain publicity, what dire consequences to liberty would flow if protesting minorities had to hire a hall or a field, where, in full gaze of the television cameras, they could protest (and even fight within reason) to their hearts content without interfering with the rights (all too often forgotten) of the peaceful, law-abiding majority?

If on the other hand the purpose of a march is to have a "punch-up" it is the very negation of freedom and of democracy. We should heed the words Pitt used in describing the French Revolutionaries—"men extreme in all save humanity use the cry of 'Liberty for the many' as a stalking-horse to provide licence for the few". Yours faithfully, ANTHONY GRANT, House of Commons.

From Mr Roger Hiskiey
Sir, We must not provide opportunities for the National Front and the extreme left wing parties to capture the headlines. Both of these extremist wings of our politics are small and command the support of only a very small part of the electorate. At the same time it is necessary to ensure that democratic processes exist, even for these extreme and minority parties.

During the recent campaign for the GLC elections, I refused to appear on a platform with other candidates because the National Front candidate was excluded. I did this, not because I had anything in common with him, but because I believe we must defeat the extremists by democratic means. I was hit on the head with sticks, had oven spray sprayed in their eyes and throats, were attacked with bottles, etc. etc. Although I have a good deal of experience of demonstration reporting—both here and in the States—I had two teeth knocked out.

Is this your idea of relative peace? Yours sincerely, JUDITH COOK, 5 Bramerton Street, SW3.

Nuclear hearings

From Mr Nigel Haigh
Sir, Two months ago in his first public speech in Britain, the Belgian President of the European Environmental Bureau spoke of the dangers of not providing effective opportunities for public discussion on policies for a rapid expansion of nuclear power. The recent demonstration against the French fast breeder reactor is only the latest in a series of incidents which show how serious the situation could become.

The Bureau, which brings together voluntary environmental (or "ecological") bodies in the nine member states of the Community and which is used as a sounding board by the Commission on environmental opinion, had just held a seminar in Strasbourg at which speakers from each member state described how nuclear matters were debated in their own countries. Despite our differences, we all recognized the international nature of the issues not least because of the Euratom Treaty.

In Britain a combination of factors has so far ensured that the nuclear debate has been conducted calmly. These include the fact that no new nuclear power stations are being built, but also relevant are the solid and searching report of the Royal Commission; the Windscale Inquiry; the suggestion to hold something like a planning inquiry

Press Council reform

From Mr Henry R. Douglas
Sir, Lord Longford suggests (report, August 8) that the Press Council's finding in favour of the *News of the World's* article opposing parole for Moors murderer Myra Hindley, emphasises the need for reform of the Press Council on lines proposed by the Royal Commission on the Press.

The only Commission proposal which could conceivably affect the outcome of such a complaint proposes that the proportion of lay members on the Council should be increased. On the vital complaints committee there are already equal numbers of lay and press members and in the particular case in question 1, as a press member of that committee, but also an employee of the company producing the *News of the World*, took no part. Thus the case which concerns Lord Longford was in fact heard before a committee with an absolute majority of lay members.

Yours faithfully, HENRY R. DOUGLAS, News Group Newspapers Ltd, 30 Boulevard, EC4.

Holloway 'Castle'

From Mr Louis Bondy
Sir, Having read with some surprise Mr Moonman's Ballad of Holloway in your issue of August 8, I was uncalled for attack on me as well as the omission of any pre-history of the case makes it necessary for me to reply. I am surprised that Mr Moonman did not hear of the intended demolition until a cleaner at the prison drew his attention to it. As early as in May, 1969, Islington Borough Council asked the GLC's Historic Buildings Board if any features of the building were worthy of preservation. The meeting of the Board on November 11, 1970, decided to make no comment on the proposals for the demolition of Holloway Prison.

Lewisham seriously, and I would suggest that a future march by the National Front or the extreme left be permitted to go ahead, but any counter demonstration by either of these parties, planned for the same vicinity and time, be banned by the Police Commissioner or the Home Secretary.

Our objective must be to contain the extremists and demonstrate to all the relative smallness of their support—but at the same time stop them fighting each other and the police in our cities. Yours faithfully, ROGER HISKIEY, Member of the GLC for West Lewisham, Members' Lobby, The County Hall, SE1.

From Mr Thomas Hackett
Sir, The scenes at Lewisham yesterday (August 15), of which those recorded on television, one must assume were representative, were foreseen by many and should have been forestalled by the banning of both demonstrations by the authorities.

To put at risk the public and the police by allowing the marches on the grounds that this was the cost of liberty, especially when the marchers themselves clearly had no interest in its defence, is to squander the entire case and provide strong justification to those who would suppress it totally. Yours faithfully, THOMAS HACKETT, 12 Midhurst Avenue, N10.

From Miss Judith Cook
Sir, I note in today's *The Times* leader that the National Front march in Haringey is said to have passed off "relatively peacefully". I regard this as a reporter's wonder if the reason for this statement was the fact that your paper did not appear to send anyone along.

Over 50 people were hurt—one had a stab wound to the back, one was hit on the head with sticks, had oven spray sprayed in their eyes and throats, were attacked with bottles, etc. etc. Although I have a good deal of experience of demonstration reporting—both here and in the States—I had two teeth knocked out.

Is this your idea of relative peace? Yours sincerely, JUDITH COOK, 5 Bramerton Street, SW3.

commission before building any commercial fast breeder reactor; the work of energy demand projections published by the Department of Energy and now being done by the Department of the Environment; and the recent White Paper which speaks of "the need for a high level independent body to advise the Government on the interaction between energy policy and the environment".

Collectively these are attempts by government to create the groundwork for a consensus for an energy policy (if any) emerges as appropriate. International policies resulting in international projects like the Super Phénix in France require an international extension of such procedures. It is not only the German and Swiss who are affected.

It is therefore significant that the Commission of the European Communities—which has in the past expressed firm views on the need for a large nuclear programme—has decided to begin hearings later this year "to ensure that the Community participates in the Europe-wide debate on nuclear power".

Yours faithfully, NIGEL HAIGH, Vice-President, European Environmental Bureau, c/o Civic Trust, 17 Curlew House Terrace, SW1. August 3.

Bumming". The chief interest centred on the racial plan form in the history of prison reform, not on the facts.

The Board's decision was taken on account of the undoubted conflict between the existing architecture and the modern needs of the prison service. For that same reason, a conversation with the Governor of Holloway convinced me that the retention of part of the original building would seriously hamper the modernisation of that outdated, almost medieval prison. My own interest centred on the educational aspects, as my chairmanship of the Holloway Adult Education Institute—which is in charge of education at Holloway and Pentonville prisons—had impressed upon me the urgent need for reform and improvement of the physical set up.

Finally, may I interest your readers to know that the revised statutory list for Islington issued by the DoE on September 29, 1972, did not include Holloway Prison. My thorough canvass of North Islington electors during the recent GLC elections demonstrated clearly that most of those living in close proximity to the old "Holloway Castle" did have no affection for the building and were in no way concerned with its impending disappearance which was common knowledge at that time. Yours sincerely, LOUIS BONDY, Member of the GLC for Islington North, Members' Lobby, The County Hall, SE1.

Examination grading
From Dr David Bard
Sir, It is really in the best interests of candidates to record "0" level failures? When I was at school, it was possible for those of us pupils of "moderate ability" who passed at second or subsequent sittings to conceal earlier attempts. It seems that this obfuscation is denied to our successors. Yours faithfully, DAVID BARD, 3 Sloane Court, 34 High Street, Tring, Herts. August 11.

Pay policy and rule of law

From Mr W. J. Hopper
Sir, Denis Healey said on July 15, with reference to the enforcement of the Government's incomes policy: "Where a company has reached a settlement which is quite clearly inconsistent with the policies set out in this statement, the Government will take this into account in public purchasing policy and the placing of contracts and also in the consideration of industrial assistance."

Does this not represent a formal abandonment of the doctrine of the Rule of Law, and, if one of the two great parties which govern this realm has abandoned this doctrine, is not liberal democracy dead in the land of its birth?

As I understand it, the doctrine of the Rule of Law lays down that society should be governed by rules known in advance by those subject to them and applying equally to all. According to this doctrine the consequences of violating those rules must be predictable. The Government's "rules" seem to consist of "throw away remarks" by ministers and the consequences of violating them are unknown and unknowable. How and when they will be enforced is not laid down, nor the state of punishment.

There is (apparently) no right to a hearing or to legal representation and there is no appeal. A minor "infringement" which irritated a minister or civil servant could attract the equivalent of a multi-million pound fine. A major "infringement" could be disastrous if the Government deemed it politic to do so. If Mr Healey is to be believed, the British state is now in an important respect arbitrarily coercive and therefore in a technical (but not a moral) totalitarianism.

Is there succour in the courts? I have in mind that a minister or civil servant who damages a private individual without benefit of statutory authority or prerogative power may be liable to damages.

HM Opposition has asked for clarification but what is there to be clarified? Either we live under the Rule of Law or we are subject to the whims of ministers and their advisers. The colour of one's eyes is irrelevant in this very important. Yours faithfully, W. J. HOPPER, 15 Chestnut Villas, W11. August 10.

Royal holiday

From Mr Gerard Fane
Sir, Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are having a break in their strenuous programme of engagements for the Jubilee celebrations, which has so far taken them to the remote corners of the United Kingdom and to many Commonwealth countries around the world—and there is more to come.

The Queen has fulfilled these engagements with courage, cheerfulness, a happy smile for everyone and, perhaps above all, a determination that no one should feel disappointed that has aroused deep feelings of affection and admiration in the minds of millions of her people. But could any viewer of recent television programmes have failed to notice the occasional "flash" when the tax upon the Queen's summa seemed to be nearing the limit of her endurance?

Now we have a chance to express a modest "Thank you" to the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh by asking the public, the press, and also our visiting tourists from overseas, to ensure that they enjoy the very maximum of privacy for themselves and their family during their holiday in their Highland home.

I feel sure this simple suggestion reflects the wishes of many thousands of folk who, like the writer, are glad to be among Her Majesty's loyal subjects. Yours faithfully, GERARD FANE, Feering Place, Kelvedon, Essex. August 14.

'Don Giovanni'

From Miss Deborah Nash
Sir, I was distressed to read Paul Griffith's review of last Monday's Promenade concert (August 8)—the Glynedebourne performance of Mozart's *Don Giovanni*—in *The Times* of August 10.

In the first place, he admitted that he had not actually attended the performance being rather contemptuous of concert performances of opera, especially those which are semi-stage. However, for those of us who cannot afford the luxury of visiting Glynedebourne itself, Monday night's performance was a splendid substitute.

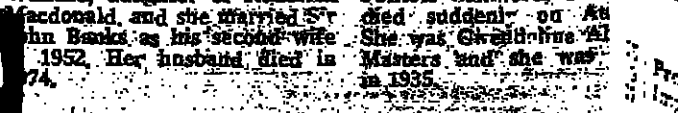
The Albert Hall cannot be the easiest of places in which to perform an opera but, with the aid of a few props—just enough to stimulate the imagination—the atmosphere in the hall on Monday night was soon transformed. Much of the credit for this transformation must surely go to Richard Van Allan, whose lively depiction of the servant Leporello was a pleasure to watch as well as to listen to.

Mr Griffiths rightly praised the conducting of Bernard Haitink and the very fine singing of Hurlana Bransteanu (Donna Anna), but no mention was made of the delightful ensemble singing by all the soloists. It is rarely that one has the opportunity to hear such musically sensitive singing.

Finally, may I take the opportunity to thank the Glynedebourne Opera Company for bringing such pleasure to so great a number of people? Yours sincerely, DEBORAH NASH, 30 Chesterford Gardens, NW3. August 12.

Army nicknames

From Mr Reginald Bosanquet
Sir, Thank you. I am not much wiser but much more entertained. Yours faithfully, REGINALD BOSANQUET, 111 Haversham Road, 48 Wells Street, W1. August 10.



11-1-1954

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Can interest rates fall further?

Gilt were a lacklustre market yesterday, not so much because of worries that last Friday's further half-point drop in Minimum Lending Rate was suggesting that the decline in domestic interest rates had run its course for the moment but mainly as a result of technical factors overbalancing the market.

Essentially these stemmed from last week's heavy over-subscription of the long "tap" which has temporarily blown away the speculative froth from the market.

So far as United Kingdom interest rates are concerned, however, these still appear to be taking their cue from the strength of sterling where official policy is apparently to allow the exchange rate to gain further ground, at least against the dollar. Along with the deepening recession indicated by the latest unemployment figures and the more encouraging news last week on the retail prices front, therefore, there seems little reason to expect interest rates to rise in the short-term.

Undermining this view, it is true, is the continuing inflow across the exchanges which could yet threaten the Government's control of the money supply. Even so, gilt sales should have ensured that money supply in the August banking month will not upset the IMF and the money supply figures on Thursday should confirm that M3 growth is quite consistent with the present interest rate pattern.

The steepness of the yield curve, admittedly, does not exactly support the view that interest rates are due to slide gently with longer term rates 3 per cent and more above those available on shorter gilts.

But the market has been living with yield margins of that order for some time now and does not seem to be unduly perturbed especially as among the longer-term stock themselves the curve starts to flatten perceptibly.

Meanwhile, last week's removal of the supplementary special deposit constraint on the banks at a time when the corset was threatening to bite for the first time has also been interpreted as a sign that the authorities are happy to let short-term rates continue to decline, especially as its suspension could be a prelude to further easing of exchange controls.

Again, the clearing banks' decision yesterday to hold their base rates a little longer also suggests that there is very little that can be done to get loan demand up so there is unlikely to be any pressure on interest rates from this quarter until the end of the year.

Next year, of course, a possible wage explosion and maybe even a reflationary package will upset longer-term confidence. But for the next few months at least rates look set to remain where they are whatever is happening across the Atlantic, which I refer to below. So there should still be some mileage in the gilt market for the time being.

US interest rates
Turning up at last

While British interest rates have been dropping steeply during the past two weeks, American rates have been almost equally resolutely moving the other way. The rise is long overdue.

The real growth in the United States economy in the first half of this year has been truly impressive, reaching 6.9 per cent in the first quarter and 6 per cent in the second. But until recently, interest rates have shown little response. This is partly because companies entered the present upswing with unusually strong balance sheets and also because they have found it worthwhile to by-pass the banking system, using the bond and commercial paper markets as a prime source of finance instead. What upturn in bank borrowing there has been has concentrated very much in the regional banks and the big money centre banks remain highly liquid.

But there is growing evidence that the money supply is expanding at a faster rate than the Federal Reserve Board's targets (now 4.5 per cent in the narrowly defined M1) allow. Two weeks ago the Fed moved to counter this trend after some particularly poor money supply figures, and since then the key Federal funds rate has risen by around half a point. Both Fed funds and 90-day commercial paper rates are now only a shade below 6 per cent.

Few observers expect the upturn to stop

here, but there are some grounds for thinking the momentum could slacken. Growth in the second half is expected to be rather more subdued than in the first, perhaps more of the order of 4.5 per cent. Federal spending is turning out below budget estimates so the Treasury's financing task later this year should be easier than previously expected.

Economists also argue that there is no historic evidence to suggest that exchange rates are a factor in determining United States interest rate policies and that the weakness of the dollar can therefore be discounted as a factor pushing rates up.

This is not to say the pressure will be off interest rates entirely, however. The trend growth of the American economy is reckoned to be 3.2 per cent, so even at the reduced levels of the second half growth should be such as to ensure that the already higher levels of capacity utilization and inventories will go on rising.

When all of these factors are balanced, the prospect seems to be one of gradually rising interest rates for the rest of this year, but few observers are now expecting much more than a general increase of perhaps 1-2 of a point.

Oils

The market veers towards Shell

A potentially depressing factor in British Petroleum's share price was removed at the weekend with the decision of the American Federal Energy Administration that Alaskan oil would be treated as a foreign import and would, therefore, escape having to comply with the lower domestic price structure. But it is to Shell that the stock market is increasingly looking as the better investment at current prices.



Sir David Steel, chairman of British Petroleum (left) and Mr Michael Pecock, head of Royal Dutch/Shell group.

This is hardly surprising. BP had a strong run-up in advance of the offer-for-sale and Shell could have been expected to regain its relative position. After weakness in the first quarter, the oil sector as a whole has shown some recovery in the second quarter, led largely by Shell, and the second-quarter figures, due on Thursday, should provide more interest, hopefully offering a better guide to the underlying trend than the first quarter, which was so distorted by stock profits.

Despite the Alaskan decision, BP's chances of outperforming the market are not strong. The possibility that imports to East and West coasts would be treated differently, with the West priced on the domestic scale (which could have meant, perhaps, a ten per cent cut in current year earnings of 90p or so) does not seem to have been taken seriously in the United Kingdom, and any price correction already seems to have taken place. The 2p fall in BP to 920p yesterday was hardly significant one way or the other.

The case for Shell rests on its quality of earnings and the prospects of a sharply-improved dividend pay-out from July next year, if restrictions are lifted.

Its improved rating has managed to live through the slightly disappointing absence of any action on dividends before the Summer recess, and its supporters point to future earnings from the North Sea, an improved position in tankers and investment in chemicals, which taken together could double earnings in four years. BP will do that in two, but its share price is discounting the growth, while Shell's at 563p is not.

After years of waiting, North Sea oil is at last starting to make a considerable contribution to Britain's current account balance of payments. Over the past decade, for the first time, the contribution will build up rapidly from around £1,400m this year to £4,300m by 1980 and £7,600m in 1985.

But just how important is North Sea oil, how it will really affect the economy and how the United Kingdom can and should use it to the best advantage are the most important economic questions facing the nation today.

The answer to the first is easier to answer than the others. As the tables show, the build-up of production will be rapid until 1980 and then will slow down quite dramatically. Assuming that there are no great surprises, Britain will within a few years be a considerable second-rank producer of oil.

This is a long way behind the really massive producers like Saudi Arabia, which in 1974 produced well over 400m tons and was increasing output at over 20 per cent a year. But it will put the United Kingdom somewhere near the level of Nigeria or Libya, and, on most estimates, of oil consumption, ought to make us at least self-sufficient.

These estimates of production are subject to very considerable margins of error, particularly in later years. Oil fields may dry up early or they can be more fruitful than expected, and movements in the price of oil will have quite dramatic impact on the willingness of operators to open up new wells.

However, most outside forecasts of the available reserves tend to be either at the top end of the Department of Energy's range or above it. Thus the department's estimate of the total scale of proven and probable reserves from the areas licensed up to now of around 2,300m tonnes (worth over £100,000m at today's prices) may turn out to be cautious.

Getting out that oil, of course, is going to cost money, just as proving that it was there has cost money already. Total investment in the North Sea (gas as well as oil) cost around £5,000m and it is now running at £2,000m a year. If uncompleted projects and new developments are lumped together about as much again remains to be spent by 1980.

In both 1975 and in 1976, investment in the North Sea accounted for a quarter of all the investment in industry.

In reality, not all of this investment can be thought of as having been switched from some other industry and thus representing a cost to the economy. Much of it used resources which would otherwise have gone unused and was financed by foreign inflows of capital which would otherwise not have been available.

It is nonetheless an enormous programme, something like ten times the amount of money allocated through British Leyland for saving domestic production of cars. Nor do the costs stop there. Operating costs in the North Sea are high by world standards.

The second and third lines of the table above put this in context, however. By 1980 Britain will produce oil worth something like £6,000m for an operating cost of £500m (excluding capital costs), a good bargain by anybody's standard. The remainder is accounted for by royalties and profits.

The easiest way of assessing the impact of the North Sea on the economy is to start by looking at its effect on the balance of payments. The Treasury in its study of the im-

TREASURY ESTIMATES OF INCOME FROM OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION

	£000m at 1976 prices					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Oil and gas sold	1.0	7.2	3.9	5.3	6.0	7
2. Goods and services bought outside the "sector"	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
3. Employment income	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
4. Total royalties plus profits before tax	0.8	2.4	3.5	4.9	5.6	6.4
5. Of which interest, profits and dividends due abroad	0.1	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.7	2.1
6. GNP at market prices arising within the "sector" (equals line 3, plus line 4, minus line 5)	0.7	1.9	2.6	3.7	4.0	4.9
7. Net balance of payments effect	0.9	2.1	3.4	4.5	4.9	5.9

Source: Economic Progress Report

David Blake, Economics Correspondent, examines the directions open to the nation as offshore production builds up

part of the North Sea makes one quite plausible assumption (that the price of oil will stay at its present level in real terms) and three more questionable ones.

These are that oil consumption, the exchange rate and the unemployment level are all unaffected by the presence of the North Sea flow. The last two of these assumptions are most unlikely to be fulfilled but that does not detract from the fact that making them is a sensible way of forcing all the benefits of the oil to show up in terms of the balance of payments.

This oil is only just starting to move into Britain's favour on the current account. In 1975, the first really big year of expenditure, there was a current account deficit of £610m because of the oil programme.

Last year there was a very small deficit and this year for the first time there should be a surplus of about 1 per cent of gnp. By 1980 that gain will be up to around 4 per cent of gnp and by 1985 it should be 7 per cent.

These figures are higher than the actual proportion of gnp which is expected to come from the North Sea by then (3 per cent in 1980, 4 per cent 1985) because, as line 5 shows, the fact that the current account will be in better shape will allow the United Kingdom either to borrow less or lend more, thus improving the position in terms of interest payments.

That position could certainly do with improvement. Official borrowings due to be repaid by 1985 total just over £20,000m and, although some of that could and no doubt will be rolled over, it presents a substantial claim on the resources available.

Substantial it is, but not anything like as great as the likely total gain to our balance of payments by 1985 from the North Sea is, around £40,000m at 1976 prices, which even on optimistic assumptions about the success of bringing down inflation in the world is something like three times as much as our official indebtedness.

So there will be a substantial improvement on current account which can be used as wished. To examine how it is likely to be used and how it should be used it is necessary first to look at the way that the money becomes available.

At the moment it is flowing mostly into the profits of the oil companies who are operating in the North Sea, where there is roughly a fifty-fifty split between British and foreign companies.

FORECAST OF UNITED KINGDOM CONTINENTAL SHELF OIL PRODUCTION					
Year	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Forecast production (m tonnes)	40-45	60-70	80-85	90-110	100-120

Source: Department of Energy Brown Book 1977

This has had a remarkable effect on the share of profits in gross domestic product already. One fifth of all profits now come from the North Sea, and in the first quarter of this year they were responsible for increasing the profit share from around 61 to 8 per cent of gdp.

The other possible gainers—employees and the government—have so far received little. It is unlikely that income from employment will ever be that great from the North Sea, because too few jobs are involved.

There were about 100,000 people involved altogether in the middle of last year, of whom 65,000 were in Scotland, and employment in some parts of the country has already started to fall. Even at its peak, employment directly from the North Sea will be small.

The great gainers will be the Government. Its share will start small because companies are allowed to write off their development costs. Over the years it will build up sharply, however. The various taxes and royalties that the Government collects will give it around 70 per cent of the earnings from the North Sea, or around £3,500m by 1985. It expects to get £5,000m altogether in the years to 1980.

That presages a very considerable improvement in public sector finances. It is rather as if a Chancellor had discovered excise duty on drink all over again, or equivalent to about a fifth of the total yield of income tax. The key decisions about how to use the money from the North Sea thus lie directly with the Government in the sense that it will actually receive the money.

One thing it could do would be to hand the money over to the people rather than hold on to it itself, as a way of reducing the public sector deficit. Such an action, through tax cuts or increased public spending, takes us right into the area of how the money should be used.

For although North Sea oil has a potential balance of payments effect of the kind outlined above, it is most implausible to assume that the exchange rate would be held down to ensure that all of the advantages were taken on the current account or that all of the money would be used to reduce public sector debt.

Assume for the moment that the exchange rate were to be fixed at the same level

without North Sea oil, then the counterpart of the current account surplus on the North Sea account would be a heavy capital outflow.

This is because a balance of payments in what is seen as the inflows are equal to the outflows and a deficit on the current account has to be financed by inflows on the capital account (official borrowing, for example) while a current account surplus results in either a build-up of reserves or lending abroad.

There may be some official reserves build-up and there could even be some official lending abroad, but the nature of the British economy is such that it is unlikely to be very large. The economy is likely to remain so weak under the constraints imposed by assuming that oil would not be used to reduce unemployment that there would be considerable public opposition to the idea of intra-government lending.

Some of the same objections apply to a relaxation of controls on movement of private capital. The idea of promoting an outflow of capital assumes, of course, that the rest of the world will be a more attractive place to invest than the United Kingdom. If it did not, then capital controls could be eased with no increase in the flow of funds abroad without having any effect on the balance of payments.

It seems unlikely that the sort of economic problems we shall have in terms of finding employment would predispose people to greater relaxation of outward movements, even leaving aside the fact that one result of the weak pound is giving the tax take to foreign governments rather than to the United Kingdom Government.

That leaves as the obvious attempted response by the Government measures to make the rest of the balance of payments move more heavily into deficit than it already is.

There are two ways in which it could do this. One would be to allow the exchange rate to appreciate. This would involve spending the profits in the most extreme form. It would produce a heavy current account deficit on the non-oil side and, on past relations, increase the share of national income going to wages and cut that going to profits.

The gain would be that living standards would rise because cheaper imports would become available. The cost would come

from industries being put out of business.

This latter alternative, which currently seems to be closer to the idea of the Government at the moment, would be to reflate the economy. This would be appropriate, of course, if it was believed that the balance of payments had been and would be a constraint on reflation. If governments could reflate as much as they liked without balance of payments difficulties, domestic inflation, then the balance of payments would be irrelevant to this debate.

Another way of putting it would be to say that (domestically set) "real level" of unemployment is either higher than the level of unemployment which is consistent with balance of payments equilibrium without North Sea oil, or more plausibly, that it is the same as it.

Whether this is true is crucially on what assumptions are made about the natural level of employment and the effect of why it seems to have so very sharply in the past years. If it is assumed that the balance of payments has been a constraint on government behaviour, then Mr Callaghan's right that North Sea oil allow the United Kingdom to run the economy at a level of activity.

It is hard to see how it would arise of how to do so simply of creating jobs. Most obvious way would be to expand the service sector, perhaps even the public sector, since these are labour intensive.

In terms of finding some of stable manufacturing for the period after the gone, on the other hand, Government has two options could look at. One way to cut taxes and allow the consumption this would be to stimulate investment. Since roughly a fifth of the tax take to foreign governments rather than to the United Kingdom Government would lead to increases of about 10 per cent of the extra demand.

This is the case for the Government, and is the basis of the argument that oil could be growth rate by, say, 1 per cent a year, by 1980.

The other route, which doubt will be pressed less in the Cabinet, is the result of the joint and carried out by the Treasury. The Energy Department, indeed, would be to try the Government's extra directly to finance state ment.

The debate over which to choose will be the key to the background between and Left in the coming years.

IMPALA PLATINUM LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND AND PRELIMINARY PROFIT STATEMENT
The Directors have declared a final dividend in respect of the year ended 30th June, 1977, of 20 cents, South African currency, per share which will absorb R2,400,000. Dividends in respect of the year have thus totalled 70 cents per share, absorbing R8,400,000. (Year ended 30th June, 1976: the same).

PRELIMINARY PROFIT STATEMENT—The unaudited consolidated income statement for the year ended 30th June, 1977, and comparative figures for the previous year show:

	Year Ended 30th June 1977	Year Ended 30th June 1976
Group profit for the year (Note 1)	R000 33,110	R000 32,8
Less: Taxation	992	2.0
Group profit after tax	32,118	30.7
Less: Minority interest in profit of subsidiary	7	1
(288 cents per share—(1976: 256 cents per share))	32,111	30.7
Add: Retained surplus brought forward	11,408	10.0
Prior year adjustment	—	11.2
Available for Appropriation	43,519	52.0
Dealt with as follows:		
Amounts transferred to Reserve for Expenditure on Mining Assets	24,752	32.3
	18,767	19.7
Dividends to shareholders of Impala	8,400	8.0
Retained surplus	10,367	11.0

NOTES:

1. The profit for the year was arrived at after charging in Impala's own account R6,599,000 for interest on loans (1976: R8,194,000) and R1,883,000 as a provision damages awarded against the company in its dispute with Colonial Metals, Inc. (1976: nil). As stated in the Interim Report dated 25th February, 1977, this award of damages is being contested.

For the year ended 30th June, 1976, there was charged against the profit for the year in Impala's own accounts, R7,125,000 for adjustments and realignments of foreign currencies, and R892,000 as a provision for a doubtful debt. No such provisions were required in the year ended 30th June, 1977.

2. Capital expenditure during the year ended 30th June, 1977, amounted to R8,981, (1976: R8,350,000). Capital expenditure for the current year ending 30th June, 1977, is expected to be of the order of R15,000,000.

PROGRESS ON PROPERTY—The present planned rate of mine and refinery production the current financial year is unchanged at 700,000 ounces of platinum.

MARKET—The market for platinum and platinum group metals and for nickel continue to be depressed in spite of increased demand by the automobile industry in the United States of America and Japan. Consumption in the traditional sectors remains at a low level demand from Japan for jewellery for most of the year under review was appreciably in the previous year, as a result of excessive inventories built up by the middle 1976.

On Behalf of the Board
I. T. GREIG, Director
K. A. B. JACKSON, Director

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15th August, 1977

Business Diary: A tale of two citizens

Ross Davies, Business Diary's Editor, reports from Washington.

A Washington DC park policeman and a millionaire hotelier/restaurantier figure in a bizarre, alleged kidnapping attempt that never was which is disturbing the city's business community.

Policeman Paul Shepherd, 44, row awards trial for allegedly conspiring to kidnap J. Willard Marriott, the 76-year-old head of the \$1,000m-a-year Marriott business travel empire, in order to extort a \$500,000 ransom.

According to the police the kidnapping did not come off and the principal co-conspirators appear to have been two FBI agents who having got wind of the plot, posed as accomplices.

The two agents, with the co-operation of Marriott and his family, masqueraded as corporation employees. They drove up to the Marriott home in north west Washington in a truck, leaving later with a bag stuffed with blankets and pillows so it appeared Marriott was inside.

One agent is alleged to have telephoned "news" of Marriott's "abduction" to Shepherd. He in turn is said to have telephoned J.W.'s son, Bill, the president of the Marriott Corporation, who, agents say, did "a superb acting job" when told that J.W. was in the bag.

Unfortunately for Shepherd, it was he who was in the bag. He was quickly arrested in his office at Washington DC Superior Court where he is a \$18,000-a-year liaison officer



Mr J. Willard Marriott: victim of a non-kidnap

between the court and the park police.

The case has agitated the Washington business community. Shepherd, it is alleged, several times had visited the Marriott house on official duty. Last year, the policeman escorted J.W. to a bi-centennial concert sponsored by the corporation in the grounds of the Washington Memorial.

You may recall that in writing from New York last week I described the fortunes of the city's soccer side—the Cosmos. Well, Washington has a soccer side, too—the Diplomats. And the Diplomats have just thrashed the Cosmos 2-1 to everybody's great surprise.

If Shepherd, a policeman, were found guilty of conspiracy to kidnap, then who can you trust these days, people ask.

It is ironic that the Marriotts should figure in an alleged kidnapping attempt, for they are currently purveying security to business people in a spectacular fashion.

The corporation's latest departure in the hotels field is a \$20m refit of the 865 roomed, 41-storey Essex House, a plush hotel on New York's Central Park South. Suites on the top 22 floors are being converted into condominiums which corporations are now buying as office accommodation can entertain facilities for travelling executives.

So far about a hundred have been sold at prices ranging from over \$120,000 to at least \$500,000, two of them I believe to British companies with United States tax bases which enable them to offset the cost by the generous tax allowances the Americans give for such property purchases.

But whom these two companies or indeed any of the companies who have bought property, may be, nobody outside the Marriott Corporation knows and nobody inside the corporation will say.

The key to the operation is security, whether from the attentions of kidnappers, terrorists or inquisitive shareholders. There are no nameplates either in the lobby or on the doors. The condominiums are not advertised and are sometimes bought through nominees. At the time first reports of the Marriott "kidnapping"

Clothing contractors have noted with approval the US Navy's new fashion consciousness. The ratings are to revert to bell-bottomed trousers and white caps, after only two years of wearing a more formal uniform of coarsely white shirt, black tie and peaked cap. The return to the old style reflects the taste of Admiral James Holloway, who has reversed the change decreed by his predecessor, Admiral Elmo Zumwalt. If only Holloway would reverse the Navy's long-established "dry" policy, liquor suppliers would be equally delighted.

were beginning to come through, I was in fact being shown around the Essex House by Ken Dowling, manager of the condominium development, known as Essex Towers.

Dowling, a former head of hotel security, showed me the console of nine television screens in the hotel which showed every movement in the entrances, lobbies and lifts. He did confirm that in the hotel that day was Muhammad Ali and that a previous guest had been the trained chimpanzee J. Fred Muggs and trainer. But on the Essex Towers and its residents he would say not a word.

Frederick, a tiny town 40 miles north-west through the maize fields of Maryland, beneath the foothills of the Appalachians, is a great contrast with the bustling capital. Yet Frederick is a single industry town. If the capital's business is government that of Frederick is

is just one aspect of Government defence.

The decade—or bumper—stickers on the cars proclaim that just about everybody in Frederick is connected in some way or other with the local army base, Fort Detrick.

The camp is both a communications centre, with a hotline to Moscow, and is also now home to a civilian establishment, the Frederick Cancer Research Centre, an international team managed on behalf of the Government by Litton Bionetics.

A routine globe on the base market how great a breakthrough with recent practice is the presence of the cancer researchers. The Globe, as anybody in Frederick will tell you, was once a fermentation tower. Of the various hell's brews concocted therein, anthrax was one of the more benign.

Until détente became fashionable, Camp Detrick was an American version of our own Porton Down bacteriological warfare station.

And the locals say that some vintage Camp Detrick goodies are still stored beneath a nearby field.

Corporation policy-watchers spend a lot of time scanning the congressional record to see what is being said on the floor of the House and of the Senate. From now on, however, observers will be able to tell what was said rather than what was merely intended. A black bullet is to be used in the record to denote speeches which although printed there were never actually made.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Treasury packet to be handled with care

Mr Tom King, MP

As course any good news the economy must be well after our surfeit of gloom and gloom but clearly the Treasury's forecast for the year 1985 must be handled with care. The Treasury's forecast for the year 1985 must be handled with care. The Treasury's forecast for the year 1985 must be handled with care.

Only last week came the news of a possible 70 per cent reduction in the field of the Argyl Field. Earlier this year came the welcome news that the production from Forties should be substantially above the previous forecast. These two examples illustrate the difficulties of estimating the rate of production. A point simply exemplified by the fact that the Treasury's new estimate of production during 1985 is no less than 25 million tonnes lower than the figure predicted last year.

It is perhaps appropriate that immediately below your report on the Treasury figures, you should print the sombre warning from Sir Jack Rampton, the Permanent Secretary at the Department of Energy, that if Britain regards the 1980s as simply a period of plenty, the country will have a "pretty miserable time in the longer term".

St Germans overdo criticism of British managers

Mr P. B. D. Bunyan

There were two points in criticism by West German executives of British managers. First, that British management is generally bad. That British managers are overdone sweeping condemnation. A writer: Those who are not in a position to judge the merits of British management are not in a position to judge the merits of British management.

and that British managers were in demand on the continent because of the United Kingdom executive's international skills, his adaptability to different environments and flexibility in the face of rapid change. By contrast the French and German executives were more reluctant to work abroad. In October 1973 L'Expansion published the results of its "Europe Competition 73". Not only did British companies sweep the board for performance but a handful of their chief executives also received special accolades from L'Expansion. Of the dozen men picked as "men of the year", half were British.

Only last year, of the six winners of the 1976 PA/Vision Management Awards, two were British. There were 30 entrants from 11 countries, yet British firms (Prudential Assurance and EMI) were among the winners. No German firm was included in the winning six. Has British management declined so much since all these successes as to justify the German criticism? Not if we are to judge by the August 1977 issue of Fortune. Their latest annual list of the 500 largest industrial corporations by sales outside the United States of America showed that of the first 50, nine were British companies, compared with 11 West German.

Der Spiegel suggested most British managers were "educated in elite private schools". The magazine's contributors could not have read the April issue of our own journal The Director. An article by the late David Mialbert, no mean authority, under the heading "The Classless Face of Capitalism", showed that 19 of the 30 chief executives of the top British companies, including ICI, GEC, EMI, Boots, Marks and Spencer and Courtaulds, were from middle or working class homes with no large inherited wealth or family strings to draw them upwards. Indeed there are several who started on the shop floor and by their ability, determination and luck achieved their present position at the top.

It should be remembered that the Institute has long held that a prime duty of a board of directors is to the welfare of its employees. As long ago as the 1939 annual conference our then president, the late Lord Chandos, repeated that theme which he had often voiced. His profound belief, which he said all the members of the Institute echoed, was that if the Board got the first part of the thing right the shareholders would not have very much to fear.

Yours faithfully,
P. B. D. BUNYAN,
Institute of Directors,
10 Belgrave Square,
London SW1X 8PW.

Shaw was right

From Mr K. Mitchell
Sir, Bernard Shaw's Preface to *Man and Superman* supplies the answer to Mr Pelling's query (August 10) about the decline in the single man's personal tax allowance. Shaw wrote: "Give women the vote and in five years there will be a crushing tax on bachelors." It has taken a little longer than five years; but this is not important.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH MITCHELL,
4 Cambridge Street,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Buyers nibble at the lower levels

After Friday's fall small buyers were tempted at the lower levels and though a little below its best the FT Index closed 3.9 up at 476.4. Anticipating a continuation of profit-taking, most prices were marked down in early trading. But as soon as it became apparent that small buyers held away the process was reversed and by 3 pm the index stood 4.2 ahead of its best level of the session.

Dealers said that after a weekend for reflection the falling pace of inflation was an encouraging incentive, but they were mildly surprised that disappointment at the trade figures did not make more impact.

After standing way above the bid price from Hawker Siddeley, diesel engine manufacturer, the share of 350p has fallen back below the level of the paper offer, north 360p. It closes today and with any chance of a counter bid from Rolls-Royce Motors, which was buying in the market, having receded, it is expected to go unconditional.

Lower interest rates proved to be of little incentive to the gilt-edged market, where short dates, after a firm opening, gave ground on small selling to close one-eighth easier and a quarter off their best levels.

Longer dates held steady until after lunch, when a little selling was enough to bring losses of up to three-eighths by the close.

As last week the industrial leaders were led ahead by Tube Investments which put on another 14p to 426p in the continuing hope of a dividend boosting rights issue with this week's statement.

Others to move ahead were GKN 5p to 328p and Bechtel

2p to 522p, but Unilever held steady at 488p in front of a statement due this week.

Over in shipping talk that European Ferries, off 1p to 81p, might be lining up takeover terms for Furness Withy had the latter's shares 5p ahead of 320p. But Ocean Transport clipped 4p to 153p after comment had highlighted the problems of container shipping with South Africa.

After recent weakness Lucas rallied 3p to 201p while in oils two good sports were to be found in Oil Exploration, 6p to 248p and Ultramar, 7p to 223p, the latter still reflecting last week's figures.

Some concern over madrigals had the clearing banks trading a penny or so lower with National Westminster at 230p, Lloyds, 224p, Barclays, 274p, and Midland, 284p.

In properties Peachey recovered from 40p to 45p, a gain of a penny on today as cheap buyers came in after the recent setback. The annual report had Alltair a couple of pence higher at 174p while Capital & Counties held steady at 29p in front of figures later this week.

Results were good for rises of 4p to 172p for Blagden & Lyle which closed 2p to the

good at 214p. Over in shipping talk that European Ferries, off 1p to 81p, might be lining up takeover terms for Furness Withy had the latter's shares 5p ahead of 320p. But Ocean Transport clipped 4p to 153p after comment had highlighted the problems of container shipping with South Africa.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
£m	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
C. Baynes (I)	0.89(0.63)	0.15(0.09)	1.25(1.0)	—	—	—
Blagden & Lyle	21.09(17.31)	2.13(1.69)	14.1(11.5)	2.32(2.33)	—	—
Carrollton Int (F)	0.44(0.34)	0.05(0.03)	5.0(3.5)	2.07(1.02)	3/10	2.07(1.02)
CCH Int (F)	2.81(3.15)	0.19(0.14)	—	—	—	—
Danks Gowan (F)	17.29(12.12)	0.94(0.52)	22.6(17.1)	1.62(1.42)	—	2.33(2.12)
Ellis & Everard (F)	37.15(31.49)	1.05(1.65)	3.1(3.1)	2(3.5)	—	5(5)
Everard New (F)	—	0.01(0.03)	2.46(2.75)	1.5(—)	21/10	1.5(—)
Impala P (F)	—	3.1(12.2)	—	10(22)	—	70(70)
Scot Road (I)	6.61(3.98)	0.22(0.29)	—	—	—	—
W & E Turner (I)	4.07(3.27)	0.18(0.15)	1.01(0.83)	0.51(0.46)	3/10	—
Vibropant (F)	6.73(5.83)	1.85(1.25)	14.81(12.9)	3.94(3.52)	10/10	9.51(9.1)
Wagon Fin (I)	4.55(3.81)	0.81(0.84)	5.8(4.02)	1.35(—)	3/10	—
Vegetabuilt (I)	—	0.84(0.71)	5(4.7)	2(3)	28/9	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on dividend per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * Loss. † Figures are in Rand and cents.

Same-again Ellis & Everard sees brighter times ahead

By Alison Mitchell

Builders and chemical merchants Ellis & Everard are having to run hard to stand still. On sales up 18 per cent to £37m, the group produced a same-gain pre-tax profit of £1.06m in the 12 months to April 30 last.

However, Mr Anthony Everard, chairman, is confident that the future looks brighter. In the first three months of the current year, sales in the building supplies and materials division show an improvement

in financial terms—on the same period last time. Two loss-making branches have been closed down and there has been some consolidation of showrooms. Coupled with this, the group is expanding into the home repairs and improvements sector.

Business appointments

Lord Shackleton's post

Lord Shackleton, deputy chairman of Rio Tinto-Zinc, is to become chairman of the East European Trade Council in succession to Lord Kearton.

Mr Keith Hocking has been appointed marketing director of B&B Deltak. Sir Guy Lawrence, recently retired from the chairmanship of the Food and Drink Industries Council, has joined the board of directors of Eagle Aircraft Services. Sir Hugh Wilson has accepted the invitation of the Institute of Building to become an honorary fellow. Mr J. G. Jackson has been appointed Lloyd's Register of Shipping's senior principal surveyor at Middlesbrough in succession to Mr P. Manson who retires in September.



BANCO DO BRASIL S.A.

CONSOLIDATED AND CONDENSED COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION IN MILLIONS OF U.S. DOLLARS

Assets	31.12.75	30.6.76	31.12.76	30.6.77
Cash and due from banks	1,142.0	796.1	1,344.7	1,013.2
Loans	26,166.8	28,969.4	31,932.4	35,168.9
Securities	429.7	484.9	506.9	471.6
Bank premises and equipment	373.4	338.9	370.3	367.3
Other assets	1,094.4	3,918.4	4,772.4	5,655.2
TOTAL ASSETS	29,206.3	34,507.7	38,926.7	42,676.2
Liabilities				
Deposits	17,537.7	19,926.4	23,226.3	25,632.4
Demand	9,129.6	9,310.0	9,839.7	11,562.4
Time	8,408.1	10,616.4	13,386.6	14,070.0
Funds borrowed	1,367.4	1,376.2	1,504.0	1,795.3
Funds for refinancing	5,882.5	7,798.9	8,014.0	9,225.9
Other liabilities	1,961.2	2,892.6	3,493.8	3,253.7
Capital and reserves	2,457.5	2,513.6	2,688.6	2,768.9
TOTAL LIABILITIES	29,206.3	34,507.7	38,926.7	42,676.2

The figures shown above are the consolidated figures of Banco do Brasil S.A. in millions of U.S. dollars at the end of the period and on the date of the balance sheet.

FOREIGN NETWORK

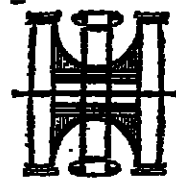
London, Paris, Paris-Opera, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Milan, Rome, Lisbon, Madrid, Stockholm, Geneva, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington, Toronto, Mexico City, Tokyo, Grand Cayman, Panama City, Colon, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Asuncion, Puerto Presidente Stroessner, Santiago de Chile, La Paz, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Cochabamba, Bogota, Lima, Quito, Manama-Bahrain, Tehran, Lagos and Sydney.

New branches and representative offices to be opened shortly in other countries.

Banking correspondents throughout the world, and over 1,000 full branches in Brazil.

LONDON BRANCH

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HUNGARIAN INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED

LONDON

has pleasure in announcing that at a meeting of the shareholders held in London on 3rd May, 1977, it was resolved to increase the authorised share capital of the bank by £1,500,000 to £3,000,000: the increase to be funded by shareholders' subscriptions totalling £1,350,000 and capitalisation of £150,000 of the retained profits of the bank.

From 1st August, 1977 the capital of the bank is as follows:—

	£
Authorised and Fully Paid Shares	3,000,000
Subordinated Loan Stock	1,500,000
	£4,500,000

The bank wishes to announce that, due to continuing expansion, it now occupies the whole of the second floor at Princes House, 95 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7LU.

Principal Activities

The company is a fully authorised U.K. bank, having commenced operations in August 1973. It carries on an international banking business with activities that include:

1. inter-bank deposit and foreign exchange dealing,
2. bill discounting, a forfait placement and trading,
3. short and medium term euro-currency loans,
4. documentary credits,
5. market making in secondary U.S. \$ London certificates of deposit (for major U.K. Clearing and Canadian bank issuers for periods of from one to six months),
6. market making in National Bank of Hungary eurobonds.

Electronics Ltd.

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